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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1980

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Geoff Winter on Canberra (062) 52 6576 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: Statistics in this publication refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of 10 man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

In the three months ended March 1980 1,070,600 working days were lost, compared with 506,900 in the March quarter 1979 and 183,800 in the March quarter 1978.

For disputes which ended in the March quarter 1980—

50 per cent of the working days lost were in disputes in which wages were the main cause.

73 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). These disputes accounted for 87 per cent of workers involved and 56 per cent of working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

4. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 8). They may not relate to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

5. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from:

- (a) employers and trade unions,
- (b) government departments and authorities,
- (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and
- (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

6. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

7. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1978* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

Definitions

8. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

9. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

10. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

11. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

12. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day.

13. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

14. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

15. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

16. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods.

17. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero
r revised.

18. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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Australian Statistician

Chemical products and pharmaceuticals
Metal products, machinery and equipment
Other manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale trade
Transport, warehousing, communications
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels
Hotels and restaurants
Food, drink and tobacco
and storage, distribution
Entertainment, recreation and personal services
Other industries

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1977 TO MARCH QUARTER 1980

Period	Workers involved ('000)										Working days lost	
	Number of disputes		Directly		Indirectly		Total		Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)	
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total				
AUSTRALIA												
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674	
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404	
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614	
Quarter ended—												
1978—												
December	549	598	179.4	195.3	14.0	15.2	193.4	210.5	492.5	2.3	18,108	
1979—												
March	584	586	175.1	176.4	8.3	8.3	183.4	184.7	506.9	2.7	20,855	
June	538	588	1,287.7	1,313.0	12.4	13.8	1,300.1	1,326.8	1,967.6	1.5	70,644	
September	435	487	192.9	410.6	16.2	19.6	209.1	430.2	1,064.8	2.5	39,879	
December	483	524	161.0	201.6	8.0	8.8	169.0	210.4	425.2	2.0	17,236	
1980—												
March	577	586	458.0	464.8	19.1	19.8	477.1	484.7	1,070.6	2.2	43,595	
STATES AND TERRITORIES												
1979—												
N.S.W.	1,071	1,072	621.4	621.5	19.0	19.0	640.4	640.4	1,369.9	2.1	52,710	
Vic.	325	325	645.8	645.8	15.7	15.7	661.5	661.5	1,486.1	2.2	53,266	
Qld	194	194	252.2	252.2	3.1	3.1	255.3	255.3	467.9	1.8	17,688	
S.A.	96	96	89.6	89.6	2.9	2.9	92.5	92.5	186.5	2.0	6,785	
W.A.	251	252	165.4	166.7	2.9	2.9	168.3	169.5	348.1	2.1	14,118	
Tas.	53	53	19.7	19.7	1.4	1.4	21.1	21.1	59.8	2.8	2,276	
N.T.	24	24	10.9	10.9	—	—	10.9	10.9	22.8	2.1	883	
A.C.T.	26	26	11.6	11.6	—	—	11.6	11.6	23.3	2.0	888	
March quarter 1980—												
N.S.W.	325	327	106.0	106.3	3.5	4.2	109.6	110.6	358.3	3.2	15,578	
Vic.	72	77	312.3	318.3	13.4	13.5	325.6	331.7	583.0	1.8	22,192	
Qld	53	54	21.7	22.2	0.7	0.7	22.5	23.0	75.8	3.3	3,493	
S.A.	19	19	4.1	4.1	—	—	4.1	4.1	10.6	2.6	419	
W.A.	78	78	10.8	10.8	1.1	1.1	11.9	11.9	31.9	2.7	1,453	
Tas.	12	12	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	7.9	4.8	330	
N.T.	15	16	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.8	125	
A.C.T.	3	3	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	5	

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

Number of disputes

of the dispute

14. Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days lost and the estimated average daily loss of wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

15. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the causes of stoppages of work. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Other Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, political matters, timing and pricing of products, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport, non-payment of public holidays, strikes and generally no reason given for stoppage.

Methods of settlement

16. Statistics of the methods of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all major disputes. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal control. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
B	Mining	59	—	20	—	54	4	142
	Coal mining	57	—	18	—	—	—	75
	Other mining	2	—	2	—	54	4	67
C	Manufacturing	168	34	11	4	3	2	223
	Food, beverages and tobacco	18	7	—	1	3	1	31
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	5	1	1	1	—	—	8
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	5	—	—	—	—	8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	138	19	10	1	1	—	168
	Other manufacturing	2	2	—	1	—	—	5
D	Electricity, gas and water	15	1	2	2	—	2	24
E	Construction	15	17	9	3	2	1	49
F	Wholesale and retail trade	11	5	1	4	2	1	24
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	35	7	8	4	14	2	71
	Railway transport; air transport	7	3	4	1	1	—	17
	Water transport	18	3	3	2	10	1	37
	Stevedoring services	13	3	3	2	7	—	28
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5	—	—	3	1	—	9
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	10	1	1	1	3	1	17
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	1	—	—	1	—	7
I,J,K	Other industries	16	7	2	2	2	—	35
Total		325	72	53	19	78	12	577
ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
B	Mining	59	1	21	—	54	4	145
	Coal mining	57	—	19	—	—	—	76
	Other mining	2	1	2	—	54	4	69
C	Manufacturing	168	36	11	4	3	2	225
	Food, beverages and tobacco	18	8	—	1	3	1	32
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	5	1	1	1	—	—	8
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3	5	—	—	—	—	8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	138	20	10	1	—	—	169
	Other manufacturing	2	2	—	1	—	—	5
D	Electricity, gas and water	15	1	2	2	—	2	24
E	Construction	15	19	9	3	2	1	51
F	Wholesale and retail trade	11	5	1	4	2	1	24
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	37	7	8	4	14	2	73
	Railway transport; air transport	8	3	4	1	1	—	18
	Water transport	19	3	3	2	10	1	38
	Stevedoring services	14	3	3	2	7	—	29
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5	—	—	3	1	—	9
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	10	1	1	1	3	1	17
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	1	—	—	1	—	7
I,J,K	Other industries	16	7	2	2	2	—	35
Total		327	77	54	19	78	12	586

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES—*continued*

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)(b)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
B	Mining	25.5	0.5	9.5	—	6.2	1.0	43.5
	Coal mining	23.4	—	8.9	—	—	—	32.3
	Other mining	2.1	0.5	0.6	—	6.2	1.0	11.2
C	Manufacturing	29.4	153.0	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	187.6
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.3	24.0	—	0.7	0.2	0.1	29.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3.1	0.2	1.5	1.0	—	—	5.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	21.3	116.2	1.6	0.1	—	—	139.2
	Other manufacturing	0.2	12.2	—	0.1	—	—	12.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	8.1	3.5	1.5	0.2	—	0.1	13.4
E	Construction	3.1	1.6	6.2	0.2	0.3	—	11.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2.4	109.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	112.8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	8.7	34.9	1.8	0.8	4.1	0.2	50.6
	Railway transport; air transport	1.6	19.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	—	22.2
	Water transport	5.1	5.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	14.3
	Stevedoring services	4.9	3.3	1.0	0.6	2.2	—	11.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.2	1.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.4
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.0	10.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	—	14.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	25.3	13.2	—	—	0.2	—	38.8
I,J,K	Other industries	3.1	9.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	—	14.8
Total		109.6	325.6	22.5	4.1	11.9	1.7	477.1
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
B	Mining	25.5	0.7	10.0	—	6.2	1.0	44.1
	Coal mining	23.4	—	9.4	—	—	—	32.8
	Other mining	2.1	0.7	0.6	—	6.2	1.0	11.4
C	Manufacturing	29.4	158.7	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	193.4
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.3	29.7	—	0.7	0.2	0.1	35.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3.1	0.2	1.5	1.0	—	—	5.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	21.3	116.2	1.6	0.1	—	—	139.2
	Other manufacturing	0.2	12.2	—	0.1	—	—	12.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	8.1	3.5	1.5	0.2	—	0.1	13.4
E	Construction	3.1	1.7	6.2	0.2	0.3	—	11.7
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2.4	109.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	112.8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	9.7	34.9	1.8	0.8	4.1	0.2	51.6
	Railway transport; air transport	1.7	19.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	—	22.2
	Water transport	6.0	5.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	15.2
	Stevedoring services	5.8	3.3	1.0	0.6	2.2	—	12.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.2	1.9	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.4
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.0	10.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	—	14.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	25.3	13.2	—	—	0.2	—	38.8
I,J,K	Other industries	3.1	9.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	—	14.8
Total		110.6	331.7	23.0	4.1	11.9	1.7	484.7

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	4.4
B	Mining	118.0	0.9	56.2	—	19.3	4.5	200.5
	Coal mining	115.5	—	48.2	—	—	—	163.8
	Other mining	2.4	0.9	8.0	—	19.3	4.5	36.7
C	Manufacturing	103.4	356.7	4.6	2.4	0.4	0.2	467.6
	Food, beverages and tobacco	31.5	166.8	—	0.9	0.4	0.1	199.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	18.1	0.4	2.1	1.3	—	—	21.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.8	4.1	—	—	—	—	5.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	51.8	167.0	2.5	—	—	—	221.3
	Other manufacturing	0.3	18.4	—	0.1	—	—	18.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	4.1	4.5	2.6	—	—	0.2	11.7
E	Construction	17.8	11.1	7.2	2.0	3.8	0.1	42.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	25.3	121.5	2.8	5.1	3.8	2.8	161.3
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	15.7	58.0	2.3	0.9	3.6	0.1	80.5
	Railway transport; air transport	4.6	33.8	0.6	—	0.1	—	39.2
	Water transport	8.8	13.2	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.1	26.2
	Stevedoring services	8.4	10.4	1.5	0.8	1.5	—	22.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.4	2.8	—	—	0.3	0.1	3.7
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.2	11.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	—	15.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	66.1	15.2	—	—	0.9	—	82.4
I,J,K	Other industries	3.7	15.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	20.0
Total		358.3	583.0	75.8	10.6	31.9	7.9	1,070.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	175	—	—	—	—	—	175
B	Mining	6,111	51	2,718	—	955	199	10,109
	Coal mining	5,992	—	2,387	—	—	—	8,379
	Other mining	119	51	331	—	955	199	1,730
C	Manufacturing	4,052	13,836	176	85	13	8	18,171
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,219	6,314	—	30	13	4	7,581
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	710	15	74	49	—	—	848
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	33	167	—	—	—	—	200
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	2,051	6,626	102	1	—	—	8,780
	Other manufacturing	13	714	—	5	—	—	732
D	Electricity, gas and water	173	174	113	1	—	9	479
E	Construction	1,162	473	290	96	174	5	2,206
F	Wholesale and retail trade	968	4,278	102	193	138	106	5,786
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	611	2,286	85	34	134	3	3,157
	Railway transport; air transport	183	1,365	22	1	4	—	1,579
	Water transport	337	509	56	30	61	3	996
	Stevedoring services	320	393	56	30	58	—	857
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	17	116	—	—	4	3	139
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	91	412	8	3	69	—	583
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2,181	534	—	—	34	—	2,756
I,J,K	Other industries	145	559	8	10	5	—	756
Total		15,578	22,192	3,493	419	1,453	330	43,595

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.

(c) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or settlement dates.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication			All industries	Proportion of total					
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Steve-doring services		Other							
	Coal	Other				Other	Construction	Other							
DISPUTES															
— number —															
Up to 1 day	46	27	95	8	8	19	20	38	261	47.2					
Over 1 to 2 days	13	14	30	12	8	4	3	24	108	19.5					
Over 2 to 3 days	7	11	13	8	4	2	6	5	56	10.1					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3	6	11	7	5	—	5	2	39	7.1					
5 to less than 10 days	3	6	9	8	9	—	4	10	49	8.9					
10 to less than 20 days	—	2	3	5	10	—	3	6	29	5.2					
20 to less than 40 days	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	5	11	2.0					
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total	72	68	161	50	46	25	41	90	553	100.0					
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)															
— '000 —															
Up to 1 day	7.6	5.4	16.2	2.0	6.9	2.7	4.5	16.0	61.2	13.3					
Over 1 to 2 days	1.9	1.7	115.1	36.9	0.6	3.6	18.9	138.4	317.2	69.2					
Over 2 to 3 days	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.5	13.1	26.3	46.7	10.2					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	5.1	0.4	2.9	3.1	1.0	—	1.8	—	14.3	3.1					
5 to less than 10 days	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.9	—	0.2	0.8	6.1	1.3					
10 to less than 20 days	—	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	—	0.2	0.8	5.5	1.2					
20 to less than 40 days	—	0.4	—	5.8	0.1	—	—	1.1	7.3	1.6					
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total	16.8	11.1	136.8	52.4	11.2	7.8	38.7	183.5	458.3	100.0					
WORKING DAYS LOST															
— '000 —															
Up to 1 day	6.7	4.5	10.3	1.4	6.6	1.6	2.3	10.3	43.7	4.5					
Over 1 to 2 days	3.0	2.8	155.6	39.1	0.8	11.1	20.5	145.0	377.8	39.0					
Over 2 to 3 days	4.0	4.9	2.5	2.5	0.8	3.6	27.2	68.8	114.2	11.8					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	18.5	1.6	11.2	11.7	3.9	—	5.9	0.1	52.9	5.5					
5 to less than 10 days	1.7	6.8	6.6	12.8	5.1	—	1.4	5.0	39.4	4.1					
10 to less than 20 days	—	9.9	13.6	18.4	17.8	—	1.7	13.0	74.4	7.7					
20 to less than 40 days	—	7.5	—	219.1	2.2	—	—	37.3	266.1	27.5					
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total	33.8	38.0	199.8	305.0	37.2	16.2	58.9	279.5	968.6	100.0					
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES															
— \$'000 —															
Up to 1 day	348	220	416	54	268	59	89	424	1,879	5.0					
Over 1 to 2 days	152	127	6,105	1,404	34	422	787	5,124	14,155	37.7					
Over 2 to 3 days	207	232	100	97	38	136	1,113	2,297	4,221	11.3					
Over 3 to less than 5 days	893	66	436	461	175	—	235	3	2,270	6.1					
5 to less than 10 days	85	338	262	567	217	—	54	197	1,719	4.6					
10 to less than 20 days	—	507	581	725	772	—	61	492	3,138	8.4					
20 to less than 40 days	—	317	—	8,326	88	—	—	1,404	10,135	27.0					
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total	1,685	1,807	7,901	11,635	1,591	617	2,339	9,942	37,517	100.0					

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication				Proportion of total	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries		
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					— number —				%	
Wages	7	10	27	23	18	2	12	36	135	24.4
Hours of work	—	2	10	4	—	2	3	4	25	4.5
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	3	9	1.6
Managerial policy	21	30	55	19	22	7	9	23	186	33.6
Physical working conditions	26	13	46	3	3	8	7	15	121	21.9
Trade unionism	16	10	20	1	1	3	6	9	66	11.9
Other	2	2	2	—	—	3	2	—	11	2.0
Total	72	68	161	50	46	25	41	90	553	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										%
					— '000 —					%
Wages	0.7	2.8	4.7	13.7	2.2	1.0	15.5	48.8	89.3	19.5
Hours of work	—	—	1.4	0.8	—	1.5	0.3	1.5	5.5	1.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	0.6	110.5	32.5	6.4	2.1	18.0	121.6	291.7	63.7
Managerial policy	2.5	2.9	9.3	3.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	8.8	31.7	6.9
Physical working conditions	5.9	1.4	6.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.4	19.1	4.2
Trade unionism	6.7	1.7	2.7	1.7	—	0.2	1.3	1.2	15.4	3.4
Other	0.9	1.7	1.4	—	—	0.2	1.1	0.2	5.5	1.2
Total	16.8	11.1	136.8	52.4	11.2	7.8	38.7	183.5	458.3	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										%
					— '000 —					%
Wages	1.0	23.3	24.3	248.4	15.0	1.1	30.0	137.8	481.1	49.7
Hours of work	—	0.1	2.0	0.7	—	3.3	0.1	2.0	8.2	0.8
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	0.6	147.9	32.7	6.6	8.9	19.0	124.4	340.2	35.1
Managerial policy	5.0	8.8	13.2	15.9	10.7	1.7	4.2	8.8	68.3	7.0
Physical working conditions	6.3	2.2	9.4	0.7	4.8	1.0	1.4	3.1	28.8	3.0
Trade unionism	20.5	1.3	1.9	6.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.2	35.8	3.7
Other	1.1	1.7	1.0	—	—	0.1	2.2	0.2	6.3	0.7
Total	33.8	38.0	199.8	305.0	37.2	16.2	58.9	279.5	968.6	100.0

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing										Proportion of total	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construction		Stevedoring services		Other industries			
	Coal	Other	Other	Other	Construction	Other	Other	Other	All industries	Industries		
DISPUTES												
— number —												
Negotiation	14	11	19	16	13	3	6	24	106	19.2		
Mediation	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	0.4		
State legislation—												
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	2	—	7	3	—	2	4	18	3.3		
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	1	4	5	1	—	6	3	20	3.6		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.5		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2	
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Resumption without negotiation	54	54	137	22	29	21	27	58	402	72.7		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	72	68	161	50	46	25	41	90	553	100.0		
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)												
— '000 —												
Negotiation	6.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.9	17.9	3.9		
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.1		
State legislation—												
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	0.8	—	1.1	0.2	—	0.2	25.8	28.1	6.1		
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.3	2.1	6.2	0.3	—	2.1	0.6	11.6	2.5		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resumption without negotiation	10.2	7.5	132.3	42.9	10.0	6.9	36.2	154.2	400.2	87.3		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	16.8	11.1	136.8	52.4	11.2	7.8	38.7	183.5	458.3	100.0		
WORKING DAYS LOST												
— '000 —												
Negotiation	19.8	6.9	17.7	5.0	2.8	0.6	0.5	19.8	73.0	7.5		
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	—		
State legislation—												
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	16.4	—	5.1	2.3	—	1.2	67.0	92.0	9.5		
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	2.3	6.6	223.7	3.4	—	5.8	19.0	260.8	26.9		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.1		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resumption without negotiation	12.9	12.4	175.5	71.3	28.7	15.4	51.5	173.7	541.4	55.9		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	33.8	38.0	199.8	305.0	37.2	16.2	58.9	279.5	968.6	100.0		

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in March quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1978	161	4.1	6.2	11.5	7.2	413
	1979	189	4.9	3.4	13.5	3.2	501
	1980	183	4.7	1.0	13.0	1.3	535
50 and under 100	1978	105	7.2	10.9	17.3	10.8	664
	1979	96	6.8	4.7	21.1	4.9	820
	1980	119	8.3	1.8	19.1	2.0	806
100 and under 200	1978	81	11.3	17.0	26.7	16.6	1,023
	1979	81	12.1	8.3	37.4	8.8	1,752
	1980	96	13.1	2.9	37.0	3.8	1,563
200 and under 400	1978	51	14.4	21.8	29.6	18.5	1,114
	1979	88	24.5	16.8	61.4	14.4	2,463
	1980	88	24.1	5.3	82.9	8.6	3,401
400 and under 1,000	1978	24	13.6	20.7	49.0	30.5	1,955
	1979	53	32.1	22.0	77.2	18.1	2,946
	1980	44	25.9	5.7	78.1	8.1	3,327
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	8	10.5	15.9	22.4	14.0	987
	1979	19	26.1	17.9	75.4	17.7	2,734
	1980	14	19.8	4.3	48.1	5.0	1,964
2,000 and under 3,000	1978	2	5.0	7.6	4.0	2.5	142
	1979	7	17.0	11.7	69.8	16.3	3,071
	1980	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000 and over	1978	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1979	3	22.5	15.4	71.2	16.7	3,758
	1980	9	362.5	79.1	690.4	71.3	2,592.0
Total	1978	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298
	1979	536	146.0	100.0	426.9	100.0	18,044
	1980	553	458.3	100.0	968.6	100.0	37,517

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in March quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1978	218	14.1	21.4	9.1	5.6	336
	1979	242	20.5	14.0	10.0	2.3	382
	1980	258	16.8	3.7	11.1	1.2	471
100 and under 500	1978	148	20.4	30.9	34.4	21.4	1,316
	1979	174	34.6	23.7	42.4	9.9	1,642
	1980	185	31.4	6.8	43.2	4.5	1,848
500 and under 1,000	1978	36	10.1	15.3	25.4	15.8	953
	1979	58	24.5	16.8	39.3	9.2	1,539
	1980	44	14.4	3.1	30.8	3.2	1,285
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	13	8.0	12.1	18.8	11.7	710
	1979	32	20.4	14.0	43.0	10.1	1,627
	1980	27	15.1	3.3	40.1	4.1	1,705
2,000 and under 5,000	1978	12	9.2	14.0	35.6	22.2	1,270
	1979	17	13.5	9.3	51.7	12.1	2,360
	1980	24	21.3	4.7	74.9	7.7	3,091
5,000 and under 10,000	1978	4	2.6	3.9	26.6	16.6	1,143
	1979	5	2.8	1.9	30.0	7.0	1,166
	1980	5	10.0	2.2	36.8	3.8	1,621
10,000 and over	1978	1	1.7	2.6	10.7	6.7	568
	1979	8	29.8	20.4	210.5	49.3	9,327
	1980	10	349.3	76.2	731.6	75.5	27,496
Total	1978	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298
	1979	536	146.0	100.0	426.9	100.0	18,044
	1980	553	458.3	100.0	968.6	100.0	37,517